

XII.—Notices of recent Ornithological Publications.

[Continued from p. 195.]

26. *Allen on the Genera and Subgenera of North-American Birds.*

[A List of the Genera and Subgenera of North-American Birds with their Types, according to Article 30 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. By J. A. Allen. Bull. Am. Mus. N. H. vol. xxiv. (1908). 50 pp.]

This is a further excellent disquisition on current questions of nomenclature, so far as they affect birds in the North-American List, and is supplementary to a former paper of Dr. Allen on the same subject (*cf.* 'Ibis,' 1907, p. 634). Its main object is to criticize and explain a new rule (Art. 30) of the Nomenclature-Committee adopted at the International Zoological Congress held at Berlin in 1907, which relates to the mode of selecting the types of genera not originally furnished with a type by the authors. A new article, we are told, embraces "all the provisions of the former one restated in greater detail," and appears to be in the main quite in accordance with Dr. Allen's views.

After an historical *résumé* of the progress of the rules of nomenclature since their initiation by the Code of the British Association in 1842 (which was virtually the work of Strickland), the author devotes several pages to the work done by G. R. Gray, who, in his various 'Lists of the Genera of Birds,' seems have been the first systematist to assign a type for every generic name. This was certainly a great step forward, although Gray made some unfortunate changes in the various editions of his 'List.' Dr. Allen next proceeds to give a complete List of the genera and subgenera of North-American Birds, and to state the "type" of each of them according to the new Code of Nomenclature. We should warn our readers that, if this Code is followed, they must be prepared to accept very startling changes in the names of some of our familiar species. For instance, *Plautus* is to be the generic name of the Great Auk, and "*Vultur*" that of the Condor. The name "*Trochilus*"

must be transferred from *T. colubris* to *T. polytmus*, and our well-known Waxwing must be called *Bombycilla*, while *Ampelis* is to be used for the Pompadour Cotinga (*Xipholena pompadora*), which belongs to a totally different family of Passeres. Dr. Allen, however, is not quite prepared to carry out *all* the changes urged upon us by the new school of systematists to the "bitter end." In one special case he allows that "to wrest from certain genera their long recognized types" by the strict enforcement of a technicality would produce serious confusion in nomenclature. We may say that many other of the proposed changes would occasion a similar result.

27. '*Annals of Scottish Natural History.*'

[The Annals of Scottish Natural History. July and October 1907; January 1908.]

In the July and October numbers of our contemporary Mr. Paterson writes the "Report on Scottish Ornithology for 1906." This was a late season, but many species proved more common than usual on the autumn passage, and the year was remarkable in particular for Mr. Eagle Clarke's further discoveries at Fair Isle, such as *Hirundo rufula*, *Carpodacus erythrinus*, and *Emberiza pusilla*, which are all duly recorded. In this connexion Mr. Clarke's notes in October and January should also be consulted. In the July number Mr. Harvie-Brown tells us of the annual spring migration of the Woodcock in Forth and Clyde, nearly always punctual to the first ten or fourteen days of March, and apparently unparalleled elsewhere. In the occasional notes the Garganey and Garden-Warbler are reported from Shetland, while the Lesser Whitethroat is stated to have bred at Forfar. In October and January Mr. Bahr has an article on birds observed in the Outer Hebrides during May and June 1907, supplementary to that of Mr. Kinnear in the January and April numbers; a prosecution is recorded under the 'Wild Birds' Protection Act'; the Gadwall is stated to have bred in Peebles-shire, and the Great Snipe to have occurred at Fair Isle. In January the Duchess of Bedford

gives the results of a visit to the Shetlands, Orkneys, Flannan Isles, and Hebrides in June, and again to the last-named in August; Misses Rintoul and Baxter furnish us with 'Bird-Notes from the Isle of May,' where they were so fortunate as to meet with the Yellow-browed Warbler, the Barred Warbler, the Scarlet Grosbeak, and the Lapland Bunting; and an appreciative obituary notice is given of the late Howard Saunders, whose loss we all feel no less acutely than that of Professor Newton, similarly memorialized in the July number. A good portrait is given in each case.

28. '*The Auk.*'

[*The Auk.* A Quarterly Journal of Ornithology. Vol. xxiv. Nos. 3, 4 (July and October 1907); Vol. xxv. No. 1 (January 1908).]

These three numbers of our contemporary are largely concerned with the avifauna of special districts. Mr. Cameron writes on the birds of Custer and Dawson Counties, Montana, and in the course of a paper running through all three parts gives a very full account of the species noticed by him during the last eighteen years, with ten plates and two maps. The article is founded on Capt. Thorne's list of 137 species from Fort Keogh, but even now only 19 can be classed as permanent residents. Among the more important details given are the description of the "play" of the Sage and Sharp-tailed Grouse, the records of the Canada Goose breeding in trees, and the Lazuli Bunting in holes in their trunks, the notes on a great irruption of Phalaropes in May 1899, and others on the habits of the Waxwing and Cedar-bird. In the July number Messrs. Beyer, Allison, and Kopman continue their useful list of the Birds of Louisiana, with comparatively short notes; while in October and January Mr. Bent gives an admirable account of the birds of South-west Saskatchewan, where the flats, with their numerous lakes and islands, are a veritable paradise of water-fowl—especially Ducks,—though these are in some danger of extermination. In July, moreover, Mr. Outram Bangs writes on a collection of skins from Western Costa Rica, obtained by Mr. C. F. Underwood in spring and summer

from almost the same ground that G. K. Cherrie worked in autumn and winter, on the Rio Grande de Térraba. Among the 6000 specimens obtained the following are described as new species or subspecies:—*Micrastur interstes*, *Gymnocichla nudiceps erratilis*, *Synallaxis albescens latitabunda*, *Dendrocolaptes sancti-thomæ hesperius*, *Leptopogon pileatus faustus*, *Cyanerpes lucidus isthmicus*, and *Buarremon costaricensis*. *Glaucis hirsuta æneus* is also reinstated, and twelve other birds are stated to be new to Costa Rica. Mr. Ferry has articles in July and October on the birds of extreme Southern Illinois made between Feb. 22nd and 28th and Aug. 10th and 24th, Mr. Seton in January on those of the Great Slave Lake, Mr. Clark on those of Alaska, Mr. Allen on those of the Green Mountains in Vermont, and Mr. Wayne on those of Charleston.

We must not omit, moreover, to mention three papers in January by Messrs. Eifrig, Wood, and Porter on the long-continued migration-period of 1907; an account by Dr. Roberts of a great destruction of Lapland Longspurs in Minnesota and Iowa in 1904; and in other lines Mr. Buturlin's paper on the Blue-throat of Alaska, Mr. Townsend's on Brewster's Warbler, Mr. Peabody's on the Crossbill of Wyoming, Mr. Wayne's on the season of breeding of the Barn-Owl, Mr. Oberholser's on *Agelaius phœniceus arctolegus*, subsp. n. (near *A. fortis*), and articles on Hybrid Humming-birds and Ducks by Messrs. Thayer and Bangs and Mr. Bigelow respectively.

Finally, we must notice Dr. Allen's article on the generic names *Mycteria* and *Tantalus* of Linnæus, 1758, and the account of the twenty-fifth meeting of the A. O. U. by Mr. Sage.

29. 'The Avicultural Magazine.'

[Avicultural Magazine. The Journal of the Avicultural Society. New series, Vol. v. Nos. 9-12; Vol. vi. Nos. 1-5 (July 1907-March 1908.)]

These numbers contain many papers of great interest to aviculturists, and perhaps a larger proportion than usual of

importance to naturalists in general. In July Mr. Pycraft writes on the nestling of *Psephotus multicolor*, and in August on that of *Calopsittacus novæ-hollandiæ* (cuts). In both these members of the family Psittacidæ he finds the tomia of the bill peculiar, and in the latter the feet non-zygodactylous at first. Other Parrots evidently need investigation in these respects. In July Mr. Pocock tells us of the nesting of *Recurvirostra avocetta* in the Zoological Gardens, and gives cuts to shew the nearly straight beak of the chick. In August Messrs. A. & H. Pam review the facts connected with the introduction by them into England of three consignments of Humming-birds (pl.), the food on which they were kept, and the chances for and against their remaining alive. In November Sir W. Ingram records the hatching in his aviaries at Monte Carlo of the chick (pl.) of *Rollulus roulroul*, probably the first ever seen by Europeans. In October Mr. C. Ingram figures the female and a supposed egg of *Paradisea apoda*. In December Mr. R. Phillipps describes a female of *Sericulus melinus* assuming the plumage of the male. In July Mr. Astley writes on polygamy in the *Rhea*, and in December the Duchess of Bedford on the Red-crested Cardinal breeding at large in the park at Woburn.

Besides this there are pleasantly written accounts of Aviculture in Demerara by Mr. Harper (Nov., Dec.) and in Eastern Asia by Mr. C. Ingram; articles are contributed by Mr. L. Seth-Smith on *Guttera cristata* in Unyoro; by Mr. D. Seth-Smith on *Geophaps scripta* and *G. smithi*, and on rearing the young of *Turnix varia*; by Mrs. Gregory on *Psophia crepitans* (pl.); by Capt. Flower on *Pluvianus ægyptius* (pl.); and by Mr. Attewell on *Todus viridis* in Jamaica.

Four articles have coloured plates: therein are described respectively *Querquedula versicolor* (with other species) by Mr. Finn, *Rhinoptilus bicinctus* by Mr. Horsbrough (from the Modder River), *Sialia sialis* by Mr. Beebe (and also by Dr. Butler), and *Calliste fastuosa* by the last-named. But these are little more than a tithe of the papers which we should be glad to notice if space allowed.

30. *Beebe on Geographical Variation in Birds.*

[Geographic Variation in Birds, with especial Reference to the Effects of Humidity. By C. William Beebe, Curator of Birds. *Zoologica: Scientific Contributions of the New York Zoological Society.* Vol. i. No. 1. New York, 1907. 8vo. 42 pp.]

It has long been known, says Mr. Beebe in commencing this essay, that many mammals, birds, and reptiles which inhabit a humid region shew a much darker or more increased pigmentation of the hair, feathers, or scales than individuals of the same species from drier localities. Correlated with this variation in colour is often a distinction in point of size of either the body as a whole or of parts of it. Among the best-known examples of this phenomenon in North America in the class of Birds are certain species of *Colinus* and *Melospiza*, of which particulars are given. The more or less regular occurrence of dark-coloured forms among certain wild birds is also well known. Mr. Beebe quotes the case of Sabine's Snipe in Europe, and of the Rough-legged Buzzards (*Archibuteo*) in America as instances, and gives other notable examples*.

After discoursing on various points of this subject, Mr. Beebe gives us an account of some experiments made in the Zoological Park of New York by confining certain birds in a super-humid atmosphere, when "a radical change in the pigmentation of the plumage has been found to take place with each succeeding moult." This is shown especially in some Doves of the genus *Scardafella*, in which individuals thus treated were found to pass into a form more nearly resembling that of a different geographical race than that to which they really belonged. These experiments are certainly of much interest, but should be carried out at greater length, we think, before any definite deductions can be made from them.

* We do not quite agree that the case of the Black-winged Peafowl (*Pavo nigripennis*) belongs to this category, as the female is quite distinct from that of *P. cristatus* (cf. Sclater, Bull. B. O. C. vi. p. xii, 1896).

31. *Braislin on the Birds of Long Island.*

[A List of the Birds of Long Island, New York. By William C. Braislin, M.D. Abstr. Proc. Linn. Soc. New York, 1905-7, p. 33.]

This list of the birds recorded from Long Island has been drawn up by a well-known American ornithologist, who is perfectly familiar with the local Ornis, and has previously published many papers on the subject. After a short description of the Island, which, notwithstanding its proximity to the great city, "has its bays and marshes still famous for water-fowl," and is, moreover, a "frequent resort for waifs of bird-life driven there by storms during migration," Dr. Braislin proceeds to his list, in which he enumerates 364 species (or subspecies), named and arranged according to the American 'Check-list.' Amongst these we notice as rarities *Larus kumlieni*, *Catharista urubu*, *Calcarius ornatus*, *Helminthophila leucobronchialis* and *H. lawrencii* (both supposed hybrids), and our Wheatear, *Saxicola ænanthe*, of which there are several recent records. A "Bibliography" of previous papers relating to the birds of Long Island occupies 22½ pages. A photographic picture is given of an Osprey (*Pandion haliaëtus*) on its nest on Gardiner's Island, where the species is "strictly protected," and is stated to be an "abundant summer resident," and another of a Night-Hawk (*Chordeiles virginianus*) on a chimney in Dr. Braislin's house in Brooklyn, where it was nesting! "The eggs of this bird have been several times discovered on the roofs of houses in Brooklyn."

32. *Dresser on Palæarctic Birds' Eggs.*

[Eggs of the Birds of Europe, including all the Species inhabiting the Western Palæarctic Area. By H. E. Dresser. Parts XI., XII., 4to, pp. 361-428. London, 1908.]

These two parts of Mr. Dresser's fine work are of somewhat special importance to us as containing accounts of a considerable number of species that wander to our shores at rare intervals, such as various Buntings, Larks, the Rose-coloured Pastor, and the Nutcracker, while those which do not visit Britain—such as *Podoces panderi*—are at least of equal interest.

Much information is given throughout from the notes of Severtzoff, Bogdanoff, Krüper, Radde, Dybowski, Zarudny, and others on the eastern forms.

The letterpress treats of *Loxia bifasciata*, the *Alaudidæ*, the genus *Emberiza*, the *Sturnidæ*, and the *Corvidæ*, so far as they occur in the area under consideration, and these are excellently dealt with in Mr. Dresser's well-known style, but, as usual, the author refuses to recognise many of the subspecies described by other writers. Most of the figures of eggs in the plates come out well, but in the case of the Jay the light has apparently fallen at a wrong angle and spoiled the effect. Only two corrections occur to us—firstly, the note of the Corn-Bunting is not much like that of the Yellowhammer; and, secondly, it is not stated how far the Wood-Lark is a resident in Britain or elsewhere. The woodcuts of nests are pretty, but might with advantage represent those of rarer species.

As regards specific appellations, *Calandrella heinii* is accepted instead of *C. pispoletta*, and *C. apetzii* instead of *C. bætica*.

33. 'The Emu.'

[The Emu. A Quarterly Magazine to popularize the Study and Protection of Native Birds. Vol. vii. pt. 3, and Supplement. Melbourne: Jan. 1908.]

In Part 3 Mr. R. Hall has a series of "Notes on a Collection of Birds from North-west Australia," in which he has been assisted by the collector Mr. J. P. Rogers. They refer to the Townsend, Kightly, Stewart, and Robinson Rivers and the Obogama district. Mr. A. Mattingley entitles his article, in continuation of that in a former number, "More about Herons," and gives a plate of the nest, eggs, and young of the Nankeen Night-Heron. Col. Legge writes on the location of birds in the Break-of-day district of Tasmania, where the winters are specially severe and the native trees have been replaced by introduced pines. A great part of this number is taken up by the account of the Seventh (Sydney) Session of the Australian Ornithologists'

Union, and the speech of the Vice-President, Mr. A. J. Campbell, on Bird-Protection in the Old World, the subject-matter being taken from the recent Hungarian work of Herr Otto Herman. Portraits are furnished of Col. Ryan and Professor Newton, the latter after that in the periodical 'British Birds.' The Supplement consists of a "Hand-list of the Birds of Australia," by Mr. G. M. Mathews, of Watford (England), who proposes to issue a coloured plate of every species in a future work. Attention should be drawn to certain changes of names made by the writer, in consequence of the discovery of Watling's plates. This list is based on the 'Hand-list' of Dr. R. B. Sharpe.

34. *Forrest on the Fauna of North Wales.*

[The Vertebrate Fauna of North Wales. By H. E. Forrest. London: Witherby & Co., 1907. 537 pp., 28 pls., and map.]

As the author remarks in his preface, North Wales, though unrivalled in its scenery and the home of many rare species, both now and formerly, has been somewhat unfortunate, in comparison with its size, in the number of writers on its Vertebrates. The avifauna alone has received proper attention, and that chiefly in later years and in special districts, though Pennant made an auspicious start towards the end of the eighteenth century. We are therefore truly grateful to Mr. Forrest for satisfying so much felt a want. With the help of a host of contributors, duly commemorated, he has produced an excellent treatise of more than 500 pages, which he modestly terms only a pioneer work. In this he sums up our present knowledge of the fauna, and leaves further details to be added by a future hand: a course in which we fully concur, though it leaves certain species, the Waxwing for instance, much in need of additional records.

The plates, chiefly reproductions of photographs of scenery, are well worthy of the volume, while the first four portray Pennant and his home, Williams, Gregson, Price, Parry, Eyton, Moses, Brockholes, and Gosling, to whom we are

indebted for many of the details now gathered together for the first time.

The zoologists of North Wales form the subject of an initial chapter, which is followed by a full bibliography, and this again by a graphic sketch of the physical features of the whole area, which is taken to include the counties of Anglesey, Carnarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, and Montgomery. The routes of bird-migration are a separate subject of consideration, and 350 pages are devoted to the species of birds alone, some 250 in number. The list is excellently written and, where necessary, the details are given under the heads of the several counties—a most important point for North Wales, where the distribution of the forms is even now imperfectly apprehended. In conclusion, we may draw attention to the breeding in the district of the White Wagtail, Siskin, and Crossbill, the increase of the Hawfinch and Turtle-Dove, and the interval stated to elapse between the laying of the eggs of the Buzzard. A possible case of the breeding of the Wigeon near Bala is given for what it is worth, while we are informed that there is as yet no certain record of a Twite's nest in the area treated.

35. *Godman's 'Monograph of the Petrels.'*

[A Monograph of the Petrels (Order Tubinares). By F. Du Cane Godman, D.C.L, F.R.S., President of the British Ornithologists' Union, &c., &c. With hand-coloured Plates by J. G. Keulemans. In Five Parts. Part I. Witherby & Co.: December, 1907.]

We have already ('Ibis,' 1907, p. 515) stated the circumstances under which the illustrated work on the Petrels projected by the late Mr. Osbert Salvin and Dr. Godman came to a stop in consequence of Salvin's death, and have announced Dr. Godman's recent determination to complete the work as nearly as possible in the manner in which it was originally planned. The Tubinares, which, besides the typical Petrels, contain the Shearwaters, Fulmars, and Albatrosses, had long been one of the favourite groups of Salvin, who prepared in 1896 the well-known account of them contained in the 25th volume of the 'Catalogue of

Birds in the British Museum.' It was the intention of Salvin, after the completion of the last-named work, to issue, in conjunction with Dr. Godman, a series of coloured illustrations of these interesting birds, and at the time of his death (in 1897) many of the plates had been drawn and coloured. Dr. Godman has now resolved to have the series of plates completed, and "to issue them in the form of a Monograph, adding such synonymy and remarks on the geographical distribution of the species as Mr. Salvin had originally intended and bringing the work up to date."

Since 1896, as we are informed in the prospectus, considerable additions to our knowledge of the Tubinares have been made by Mr. Walter Rothschild, who possesses a splendid series of these birds in the Tring Museum, and some remarkable discoveries concerning them have followed from the researches of the American Naturalists on the Pacific coast of North America. The late Sir Walter Buller has likewise contributed much to our information concerning the Antarctic species of Petrels in the "Supplement" to his 'Birds of New Zealand.' This Monograph, however, is chiefly based on the large series of specimens in the British Museum, which now includes the original "Salvin-Godman collection." The Order Tubinares embraces over one hundred species, about one-fourth of which are treated in Part I., which is now before us.

Dr. Godman follows closely the arrangement and nomenclature of the group used by Salvin in his 'Catalogue.' He commences with the Storm-Petrels or typical Procellariidæ, of which family he recognises 24 species belonging to the genera *Procellaria*, *Halocyptena*, *Oceanodroma*, *Oceanites*, *Garrodia*, *Pelagodroma*, *Pealea*, and *Cymodroma*. Besides descriptions and synonyms, all known particulars concerning the life-history and distribution will be found recorded in the letterpress, and excellent coloured figures are given of 19 out of the 24 forms described. When we add that the figures have all been drawn by that excellent ornithological artist Keulemans, and coloured under careful supervision, it will be obvious that neither expense nor

trouble has been spared to make the 'Monograph of the Petrels' as perfect as possible.

36. *Hagmann on the Birds of Mexiana.*

[Die Vogelwelt der Insel Mexiana. Von Gottfried Hagmann. Zool. Jahrb., Bd. xxvi. Hft. i. (1907).]

The Island of Mexiana, which helps to block the mouth of the mighty Amazon as it struggles to reach the Atlantic, is classical ground to the ornithologist, as having been one of the collecting-spots of Mr. Wallace when he first went to South America in 1848. Dr. Gottfried Hagmann (lately one of the staff of the Goeldi Museum in Pará) passed three months on it in the autumn of 1902, and made a collection of 242 birds belonging to 97 species. Again, in July 1904, he visited the island, and remained there until January 1906, so that he had excellent opportunities for the study of its avifauna. These opportunities have enabled him to prepare the memoir now before us, in which will be found a complete account of the birds, so far as they are known to us at the present time.

Dr. Hagmann commences with a general description of the island, which lies just under the Equator and is bordered by the sea on the north side. But though it is subject to the ebb and flow of the Atlantic tide the water round it is always fresh, owing to the enormous outpour of the Amazon. As is shown by the well-drawn maps given in the text, Mexiana is of a nearly oval shape, about 55 kil. in length and 28 kil. in breadth. It is of entirely alluvial formation, and hardly anywhere rises more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ metres above the sea-level. The "campo" of the centre of the island is bordered all round by a growth of underwood with very varied vegetation and is mostly covered by grass, interspersed with many patches of wood and numerous palms of different species, besides other fine forest-trees. The island is well watered by numerous streams called *Igarapes*, which rise and fall with the tide, and often form swamps at their junctions. Altogether it is an ideal place for bird-life of every sort.

After a general disquisition on the birds and the various

localities which they mostly affect, the author gives a list of the 123 species which have come under his observation in Mexiana, and excellent field-notes on their habits. The species are mostly well-known and of common occurrence, but many new facts are chronicled. After this there follows a comparative table of the birds recorded by Mr. Wallace and the author, embracing altogether 152 species. Five uncoloured plates shew the nesting-sites of *Cacicus persicus* and *Mycteria americana*, the eggs of the latter species and *Gelochelidon anglica*. This Tern arrives in Mexiana in the month of August, and breeds in the swamps in great numbers.

37. 'Journal of the South African Ornithologists' Union.'

[The Journal of the South African Ornithologists' Union. Vol. iii. No. 2 (Dec. 1907).]

The concluding part of the third volume of our contemporary contains an article on birds observed in Portuguese East Africa by Major Sparrow, and another by Mr. C. G. Davies on those of Port St. Johns, Lusikisiki, Flagstaff, and Bizana, in Pondoland. The first writer, among other items, describes the eggs from a nest of *Helotarsus ecaudatus*; while Mr. Davies records what appears to be *Quelea erythropis* for the first time from South Africa, and corrects the description of the soft parts of *Hapaloderma narina* in Stark and Selater's work. He also writes on what he thought to be *Cinnyris olivaceus*, but (on p. 215) we are informed that the bird should probably be considered a new subspecies, for which the name *C. olivaceus daviesi* is proposed.

Dr. Gunning describes (on p. 209) a new genus and species of Fringillidæ from the Rustenburg district of the Transvaal as *Heliospiza noomeæ*; Dr. Duerden writes on "The Waltzing Instinct in Ostriches"; and Mr. Haagner begins a full list of recent works and papers on South African Birds.

The action of the Migration and Bird-Protection Committee cannot fail to interest our readers, though it is a new institution in South Africa, and they will also appreciate

the obituarial notice of Professor Newton. We may call attention in the last to an error of punctuation (p. 225, l. 31); the semicolon should be after "North America," which gives a different sense to the passage.

38. *Le Souëf's 'Wild Life in Australia.'*

[Wild Life in Australia. By W. H. Dudley Le Souëf, C.M.Z.S., M.B.O.U., &c., Director, Zoological Gardens, Melbourne. With 170 Original Photographs by the author and others. 1 vol., 440 pp. Melbourne: Whitcombe and Tombs, L.]

We have had accounts of the Wild Life of Spain and other less-frequented parts of Europe, but books on the Wild Life of Australia are almost unknown to us. The best of recent volumes on the subject are perhaps Lumbholtz's 'Amongst Cannibals' and Semon's 'Australian Bush.' Certainly no one could be better qualified to narrate his impressions in different parts of the Australian Continent than Mr. W. H. D. Le Souëf, the Director of the famous Zoological Gardens at Melbourne, who has visited all the States of the Commonwealth, and has explored some of the most interesting parts of them. In the present book we have chapters on three districts in Victoria, on various localities in New South Wales and the islands in Bass Strait, as well as an account of several visits to Queensland, and finally of a short stay in Western Australia. In all these places Mr. Le Souëf penetrated deep into the most remote forests, and seems to have been most successful in procuring specimens and taking photographs. In his style of narrative Mr. Le Souëf rather reminds us of the late Frank Buckland, passing from one subject to another with great rapidity, and ornamenting his instructive periods with entertaining remarks. Of a large series of photographs, no less than one hundred and seventy, nearly all of which are his own handiwork, are reproduced in the present volume. Many of these are very good, the Australian climate, as we know, being celebrated for its photographic excellence, and many of them are devoted to birds and eggs. The effects of bush-fires in Australia, Mr. Le Souëf says, are often

very disastrous. Near Apollo Bay in Victoria, one of his correspondents, who after a heavy bush-fire visited the beach to which it had extended, was astonished to find "hundreds of birds of all sizes and colours lying stranded at high-water mark. The line of dead birds extended more or less thickly for five hundred yards."

The swamps of the Murray in the Riverina district of New South Wales are a favourite resort of water-birds, and we find in Mr. Le Souëf's pages most interesting particulars of their nesting-places, which quite rival those of the Lower Danube in extent and variety. Some of these are well illustrated in the photographs, as is also the remarkable nest of the "Grey Jumper" or "Twelve-Apostle-bird" (*Struthidea cinerea*) met with in the same district.

But perhaps the most entertaining part of Mr. Le Souëf's volume is his account of his adventures in Queensland. Here, besides many other rarities, he found and photographed the nesting-place of the Beautiful Parrakeet (*Psephotus pulcherrimus*), the only Parrot in Australia that does not build in hollow trees. It excavates a hole into the mound of the termites and forms an egg-chamber in the centre. Here also he found the extraordinary "playground" of the rare Tooth-billed Bower-bird (*Scenopæus dentirostris*).

Mr. Le Souëf's 440 pages are replete with similar anecdotes of wild life in different parts of Australia, and all who take any interest in that wonderful Continent will, we are sure, read them with pleasure.

39. Lönnberg's Edition of Linnæus's '*Methodus Avium Svecicarum*.'

[Caroli Linnæi Med. Botan. & Zoolog. cult. Methodus Avium Svecicarum, sive Enumeratio avium fere omnium quæ in tota svecia reperiuntur, secundum novam et naturalem a rostro desumptam methodum in classes distributa; ita ut cuilibet generi proprius character, unicuique speciei vera differentia adsignata reperitur. Utgifven af Einar Lönnberg. Upsala, 1907. 96 pp., 1 pl.]

Professor Lönnberg has sent us a copy of his reprint of this well-known work of Linnæus, which will be most useful

to ornithologists, and especially to those interested in European birds and their nomenclature. He has, moreover, added a preface and notes on the book itself.

40. *McGregor on various Philippine Birds.*

[(1) Notes on a Collection of Birds from the Island of Basilan, with Descriptions of Three new Species. By R. C. McGregor. Philipp. Journal of Science, vol. ii. p. 279.

(2) Descriptions of Four new Philippine Birds. *T. c.* p. 292.

(3) The Occurrence of Blyth's Wattled Lapwing and the Scaup Duck in the Philippine Islands. *T. c.* p. 295.

(4) Note on a Bird unrecorded from Mindanao. *T. c.* p. 296.

(5) Notes on Specimens of the Monkey-eating Eagle (*Pithecophaga jefferyi* Grant) from Mindanao and Luzon. *T. c.* p. 297.

(6) Notes on Birds collected in Cebu. *T. c.* p. 298.

(7) Birds observed in Bantayan Island, Province of Cebu. *T. c.* p. 310.

(8) The Birds of Bohol. *T. c.* p. 315.

(9) The Birds of Batan, Camiguin, Y'ami and Babuyan Claro, Islands North of Luzon. *T. c.* p. 337.]

These and other papers not mentioned in the present list shew that our American friends are working hard at the ornithology of the Philippines—a subject which presents many curious problems in geographical distribution and is well worthy of careful study. We have nine papers by Mr. McGregor, besides others by Mr. Worcester and Major Mearns, now before us.

The first paper relates to the collections made in Basilan by the taxidermists of the Philippine Bureau of Science, from December 1906 to March 1907; they contained examples of 29 species new to the island. Of these, one (*Thriponax multilunatus*) is described as new to science and two others (*Pitta fastosa* and *Orthotomus mearnsi*) are separated from their relatives in Mindanao, with which they had been previously united.

The second paper contains descriptions of four new Philippine birds:—*Turnix celestinoi* (Bohol), *Zosterornis affinis* (Luzon), *Pardaliparus albescens* (Ticao), and *P. edithæ* (Calayan).

In the third paper the occurrences of an Asiatic Plover (*Microsarcops cinereus*) and of the Scaup-Duck (*Fuligula*

marila), not previously recorded from the Philippines, are noticed, and in the fourth the presence of *Rhabdornis inornata* in Mindanao.

Mr. McGregor in his fifth paper gives us some more information about the great Monkey-eating Eagle of the Philippines (*Pithecophaga jefferyi*). Two more specimens have been secured in Mindanao and one in Luzon. Next follow notes on the birds of Cebu, which has no less than 10 peculiar species, and is pronounced to be the most anomalous island of the archipelago.

In the seventh paper the author discusses the birds of Bantayan Island, collected by himself and his assistants in 1906, and refers them to 66 species. They shew that this island belongs to the group of the Central Philippines and not to Cebu, although the latter island is only eight miles off.

The Island of Bohol, of which the birds are discussed in the eighth paper, was visited by Mr. McGregor and his assistants in 1906, when valuable collections were made. The result of their examination confirms Mr. Worcester's prior opinion that its Avifauna is allied to that of Leyte, and not to that of Cebu. It is shown that 11 genera characteristic of Bohol are not represented in Cebu, while such as are common to the two islands have well-marked representative species. Mr. McGregor gives a complete list of the birds of Bohol and describes four as new—namely, *Phabottreron albifrons*, *Otus boholensis*, *Zosterops læta*, and *Eudrepanis decorosa*.

The last paper of the series relates to the birds of Batan, Camiguin, and other small islands north of Luzon. Here many ubiquitous Philippine species (such as *Oriolus chinensis*, *Sarcops calvus*, and *Pycnonotus goiavier*) are wanting and the families Psittacidæ, Picidæ, Dicaeidæ, and Nectarinidæ are unrepresented. Mr. McGregor gives us lists of the birds of the two largest islands Batan and Camiguin, amongst which are seven species described as new—namely, *Sphenocercus australis*, *Terpsiphone nigra*, *Camiguinia personata*, *Hypsipetes camiguinensis*, *Hyloterpe illex*, *Zosterops batanis*, and *Z. meyeri*. *Camiguinia* is a new genus of Flycatchers allied to *Cyanomyias*.

41. *Mearns on Philippine Birds.*

[(1) Two Additions to the Avifauna of the Philippines. By E. A. Mearns. Philipp. Journal of Science, vol. ii, p. 353.

(2) Descriptions of a new Genus and Nine new Species of Philippine Birds. By E. A. Mearns. *T. c.* p. 355.]

In the first paper Major Mearns adds two species to the List of Philippine birds, viz. *Butorides spodiogaster* (Palawan) and *Spodiopsar cineraceus* (Luzon). In the second he describes a new genus and nine new species belonging to the Philippine Ornis—namely, *Malindangia macgregori* (Mindanao), *Centropus carpenteri* (Batan), *Cyornis mindorensis*, *Rhipidura hutchinsoni* (Malindang), *Hypsipetes batanensis*, *Merula malindangensis*, *M. mayonensis*, *Geocichla mindorensis*, and *Zosterops halconensis* (Mindoro). The new genus *Malindangia* belongs to the Campophagidæ.

42. *Menegaux on the Birds of the French Antarctic Expedition.*

[Expédition Antarctique Française (1903–1905) commandée par le Dr. Jean Charcot. Sciences Naturelles; documents scientifiques. Oiseaux par A. Menegaux, Assistant au Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle. 4to, 80 pp., 13 pl. Paris: Masson, 1907.]

This is one of a series of memoirs on the scientific results of the French Antarctic Expedition of 1903–5, which was under the command of Dr. Jean Charcot. The expedition wintered at Wandel Island, near the eastern extremity of Gerlache Strait, on the shores of Graham's Land in 65° S. lat. About 150 birds in skins, besides eggs and spirit-specimens, were brought home. These are referred by the author to the following 20 species:—

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Pygoscelis papua</i> . | 11. <i>Majaqueus æquinoctialis</i> . |
| 2. „ <i>adeliaë</i> . | 12. <i>Pagodroma nivea</i> . |
| 3. „ <i>antarctica</i> . | 13. <i>Ossifraga gigantea</i> . |
| 4. <i>Phalacrocorax atriceps</i> . | 14. <i>Daption capensis</i> . |
| 5. <i>Sterna vittata</i> . | 15. <i>Prion desolatus</i> . |
| 6. <i>Larus dominicanus</i> . | 16. <i>Phœbetria fuliginosa</i> . |
| 7. <i>Megalestris antarctica</i> . | 17. <i>Diomedea exulans</i> . |
| 8. <i>Oceanites oceanicus</i> . | 18. „ <i>melanophrys</i> . |
| 9. <i>Thalassœca antarctica</i> . | 19. „ <i>chlororhyncha</i> . |
| 10. <i>Priocella glacialisoides</i> . | 20. <i>Chionis alba</i> . |

Full details are given respecting the nesting of nine species which were found breeding on Wandel Island. This is specially the case as regards the three Penguins, the eggs of which supplied the members of the expedition with excellent and abundant food. Copious field-notes concerning all the birds met with are supplied by Dr. Charcot and other members of the expedition.

A well-drawn series of 13 plates illustrates the life and habits of the Penguins and other birds observed, and a chart shews the exact position of "rookeries" of Penguins and Cormorants on Wandel Island and the adjoining islands on the coast of Graham-land.

43. *Mullens on Gilbert White.*

[Gilbert White of Selborne. A Lecture delivered before the Hastings and St. Leonards Natural History Society. By W. H. Mullens. London: Witherby & Co., 1907. 32 pp.]

This reprint of Mr. Mullens's lecture will be found most useful by all who need a concise account of the great naturalist of Selborne and his work. Well-written, carefully compiled, and with several illustrations, it is a model of compression, and is, moreover, furnished with a full list of the different editions of White's chief work. A facsimile is given of the titlepage of the first of these, while the subject is treated under the heads of the author, the village, and the book itself.

44. *Ogilvie-Grant on the Birds of the Gunong Tahan Expedition.*

[Narrative of the Gunong Tahan Expedition. Birds: by W. R. Ogilvie-Grant. Journ. Malay States Museums, vol. iii, pp. 1-57, pls. ii. & iii.]

It is evident that there is still much to be done—as regards birds, at any rate—in the mountains of the Malay Peninsula. The explorations of Messrs. Wray and Robinson on Gunong Tahan in the northern border of Pahang and the adjoining ranges have produced results of the greatest interest. The close affinity between the highland-faunas of

the Malay Peninsula and those of Sumatra and Borneo is clearly demonstrated by the collection described in the present memoir, in which 175 species are enumerated. Seven of these appear to represent undescribed forms—a remarkable Jay (*Cissa robinsoni*), a White-eye (*Zosterops tahananensis*), a Short-wing (*Brachypteryx wrayi*), a small Flycatcher (*Muscicapula malayana*), a very dark-coloured and quite distinct Green Woodpecker (*Gecinus robinsoni*), a small Owl (*Heteroscops vulpes*), and a very distinct Green Fruit-Pigeon (*Sphenocercus robinsoni*). These novelties have been already characterized in the Bulletin of the B. O. C. Among other birds of interest special attention is called to *Syrnium maingayi* (a very rare Wood-Owl), *Rheinardtius nigrescens* (the Malayan representative of the Crested Argus), and *Polyplectron inopinatus* (the beautiful Peacock-Pheasant lately described by Mr. Rothschild). Many good field-notes are supplied by Mr. Robinson and distinguished by his initials. The Malayan Bullfinch (*Pyrrhula waterstradti*) was found to be by no means uncommon on the moorland-zone of Gunong Tahan, but was wild and difficult to approach.

Figures are given of *Gecinus robinsoni*, *Cissa robinsoni*, and *Heteroscops vulpes*.

45. 'Ornithologisches Jahrbuch' for 1907.

[Ornithologisches Jahrbuch. Organ für das palæarktische Faunen-gebiet. Herausgegeben von Victor, Ritter von Tschusi-zu-Schmidhoffen. xviii. Jahrg. 1907.]

We have to thank the Editor for a copy of this Journal, which is regularly sent to us. The three parts last received complete the eighteenth volume. Although we have frequently noticed separate papers extracted from it, we now wish to call attention to its importance, as a whole, to the student of palæartic ornithology, a subject to which it is specially devoted. It contains many articles relating to the birds of Eastern Asia and South-eastern Europe. There are also in every number notices of papers, little known in England, from which much information may be obtained.

We commend this journal to those who can read German, as containing a mine of information on the birds of the Palearctic Region. In the numbers now before us there are papers on the birds of Krasnojarsk by Herr Johansen of Tomsk, and the first part of an article on those of the island of Lesina, in the Adriatic, by Dr. G. Schiebel, besides one on the birds of Semiretsch (by Baron Loudon) which has been already noticed (see above, p. 184).

46. *Parrot on the Birds of Banka and Sumatra.*

[Beiträge zur Ornithologie Sumatras und der Insel Banka, mit besonderer Zugrundelegung der von Dr. Hagen auf Banka gesammelten Vögel. Von Dr. C. Parrot. Abh. k. Bayer. Ak. d. Wiss. ii. Kl. xxiv. Bd. i. Abt.]

This memoir is based primarily on a collection of birds made in the island of Banka by Dr. B. Hagen, of Frankfort-a.-M., and presented to the Munich Museum, but some other collections have been incorporated, and the result is a complete memoir on the birds of Sumatra and Banka.

The number of species and subspecies attributed to Sumatra by Dr. Parrot is 132 (see correction, p. 286) and to Banka 60. The author, who claims to belong to the "new school" of systematists, considers that all species belonging to the same "*Formen-complex*" ought to be classed as subspecies. He therefore provides nearly all his species with three names, so that many of what old-fashioned ornithologists would consider to be quite distinct species are here degraded to subspecific rank, and have a third name tacked on to them. Under these circumstances species and subspecies must be added together when comparing the *Ornis* of the two islands.

The following new names appear to be used for the first time in this memoir:—*Megalæma hæmacephala delica*, *Rhamphococcyx curvirostris singularis* (Sumatra), *Ceyx rufidorsa robusta* (Sumatra), *Sitta frontalis hageni* (Banka and Java), *Treron nipalensis harterti* (Sumatra), and *Turtur tigrinus minor* (Sumatra). *Pitta atricapilla rothschildi* is based on a

single specimen from Marundaque, Philippines, in the 'Tring Museum, but the author seems to have some doubt about its validity.

47. *Parrot on some Central Asiatic Birds.*

[Filchner, Expedition China-Tibet. Zool.-Botan. Ergebn. 3 Aves, bearbeitet v. Carl Parrot.]

A small collection of imperfectly preserved skins sent to the Munich Museum by Herr Filchner from the confines of China and Tibet has been examined by Dr. Parrot, who refers the specimens to 16 species. Of these *Erithacus aureus filchneri*, from Kin-tschou, is described as a new subspecies. An adult male pheasant from the Tsing-Ling Mountains is referred, with some doubt, to *Ph. holdereri* of Schalow (J. f. O. 1901, p. 414, pl. iv.). Two specimens of *Ibidorhynchus struthersi* are from Hsiau and the Tsinling Mountains.

48. *Robinson on Malay Birds.*

[A Hand-list of the Birds of the Malay Peninsula, South of the Isthmus of Kra. By Herbert C. Robinson. Journ. Fed. Malay States Museums, ii. pp. 66-83.]

Six hundred and sixteen species are recorded in this list, with subjoined notes on the localities where the rarer forms are found, and marks of distinction to shew in which Museum examples are to be seen. The article should be of great use, as no such general list of this Avifauna has been published since Hume wrote in 'Stray Feathers' (viii. pp. 37, 151, and ix. p. 107) in 1879-1880.

49. *Salvadori on Birds from Lake Moero.*

[Collezione di uccelli nelle vicinanze del Lago Moero nell' Africa centrale, raccolti del Dott. Ascenso. Per T. Salvadori. Boll. Mus. Zool. Torino, vol. xxii. no. 370 (1907).]

Count Salvadori gives an account of a small collection of birds made in Congoland, at Luconzolwa, a post a little to the west of Lake Moero, by Dr. Ascenso. The collection

contained 96 skins, which are referred to 60 species. Two of these are described as new—*Psalidoprocne pallidigula* and *Macronyx ascensi*.

50. Scharff's 'European Animals.'

[European Animals, their Geological History and Geographical Distribution. By R. F. Scharff, Ph.D., B.Sc. London: Constable & Co., 1907. 1 vol. 8vo, 258 pp.]

In 1907 Dr. Scharff was invited to deliver the "Swiney Lectures" at South Kensington, and took for his subject the important theme which forms the title of the present work. The book is, in fact, entirely based upon his lectures. Although Dr. Scharff has selected most of the facts put forward in its course from Mammals, Mollusca, and Insects and has made but few references to the Class of Birds, we may venture to bring his volume to the notice of ornithologists as one on a subject of great general interest to the naturalist. We think, however, that in such a work much more might have been said about the Birds of Europe and the problems which their study presents to us.

In the first place, it might have been mentioned that our so-called "Continent" of Europe is but a fragment of the great "Palearctic Region," which embraces the whole of Northern Asia, and that the northern strip of Africa, which is discussed mainly under the title of "Mediterranean Region," most certainly belongs to the same great primary division, of which it is nothing more than a "Subregion." This would have shown more exactly how the European Fauna is related to that of the rest of the world.

Amongst the bird-topics mentioned is the possibility recognised by some authorities of small embryo animals and seeds being carried about by birds on their feet on migration, which, however, does not seem to be supported by any sufficient evidence. The so-called "irruptions" of birds in large numbers into distant areas, as in the cases of Pallas's Sandgrouse and the Nutcracker, are also alluded to. The phenomenon of "discontinuous distribution" presented by *Cyanopica cyanea* and *C. cooki* is commented upon. But no

mention is made of the still more strange case of the Corsican Nuthatch (*Sitta whiteheadi*) being more nearly related to *Sitta canadensis* of North America than to any Nuthatch of the Old World*. The author has, however, provided us with excellent instances of the facts of distribution in other branches of the Animal Kingdom, and has illustrated them with very clearly drawn maps, from which there is much to be learnt.

We can, therefore, commend Dr. Scharff's volume to all students of Geographical Distribution as well worthy of their attention.

51. *Shufeldt on the Osteology of Sarcops.*

[Osteological and other Notes on *Sarcops calvus* of the Philippines. By R. W. Shufeldt. Philipp. Journal of Sc. ii. p. 257 (Oct. 1907).]

Having received specimens of *Sarcops calvus* from the Bureau of Science at Manila, Dr. Shufeldt gives a description of the skeleton of this remarkable form, but, apparently from want of material for comparison, does not come to any definite conclusions as to its nearest allies, except that it possesses the general characters of the Passeres, and in different aspects those of the Corvidæ, Sturnidæ, and Oriolidæ. A figure of the whole skeleton is annexed.

52. 'Transactions of the New Zealand Institute.'

[Transactions and Proceedings of the New Zealand Institute, 1906. Vol. xxxix. Wellington, N.Z., 1907. 8vo, 573 pp.]

There can be no doubt that the Naturalists of New Zealand have suffered a great loss by the death of Sir Walter Buller, and it is quite right that the present volume should be headed by his portrait and a memoir on his career and good work. His last publication, the second volume of the 'Supplement to the Birds of New Zealand,' was only just finished at the time of his decease.

In the thirty-ninth volume of the 'Transactions of the

* Cf. remarks in 'The Ibis,' 1906, p. 196.

New Zealand Institute ' there are five papers that claim our attention. Two of these relate to the much-vexed question of the carnivorous habits of the Kéa (*Nestor notabilis*). One of them is by Dr. Benham, the Professor of Biology in the University of Otago *, the other by Mr. Marriner †. Any one who is interested in this subject and will read these articles, both of which have been carefully prepared and are based on the evidence of fully trustworthy witnesses, will be convinced, we think, that the case has been fully proven against the Kéa, and that this Parrot in certain localities in the Southern Island of New Zealand is frequently guilty of sheep-murder. There can be no doubt, as Prof. Benham says, that this is an excellent illustration of the fact that "variation in habit, as well as in structure, occurs in nature."

Two other articles in the volume now before us are by Mr. J. Drummond (*op. cit.* pp. 227, 563), and relate to the birds introduced of late years into New Zealand, some of which bid fair in process of time to supersede the native species. On this, an also much-debated question, there is not so much unanimity of opinion. Mr. Drummond, who discussed the subject at some length, admits that the evidence which he has collected from a large number of observers by a series of 28 questions is confusing, but in some cases, such as that of the Sparrow, the "mass of evidence is entirely against the bird." The Skylark, we are surprised to find, is also much objected to by some of the witnesses, and so is the Greenfinch, while the Starling is almost universally approved. No less than 23 species, mostly well-known "British Birds," appear to have been "naturalized and established" in New Zealand.

The fifth ornithological paper records an instance of the occurrence in New Zealand of the Australian Spoonbill (*Platalea regia*), which, however, can be regarded only as an occasional straggler.

* "Notes on the Flesh-eating Propensity of the Kéa," *op. cit.* p. 71.

† "Notes on the Natural History of the Kéa, with Special Reference to its reputed Sheep-killing Propensities," *op. cit.* p. 271.

53. *Van Oort's Osteological Catalogue.*'

[Catalogue Ostéologique des Oiseaux. Par E. D. Van Oort. Mus. d'Hist. Nat. des Pays-Bas. Tome x. première partie. Leiden, 1907. 8vo, 384 pp.]

This is a catalogue of the osteological specimens of birds in the National Museum at Leyden. It enumerates 3300 skeletons, 56 parts of skeletons, and 446 craniums, representing altogether 1794 species. It will be useful for naturalists who are working on the osteology of birds. It follows generally Sharpe's 'Hand-list of Birds' in nomenclature and Gadow's systematic arrangement. There are 14 plates of skeletons taken from photographs.

54. *Von Ihering on the Birds of Brazil.*

[Catalogos de Fauna Brasileira editados pelo Museu Paulista, S. Paulo, Brazil. Vol. I. As Aves do Brazil, pelo Prof. Dr. Hermann Von Ihering, Director do Museu Paulista, e Rodolpho Von Ihering, Custos do Museu Paulista. 1 vol. 8vo, 486 pp. São Paulo, 1907.]

This is the first of a series of "Catalogues" (somewhat after the fashion of the American 'Check-list') which has been planned by Dr. Hermann von Ihering, the Director of the Museu Paulista at São Paulo. The series will contain a synopsis of the Brazilian species of the successive groups of animals treated of in the various volumes. In preparing the present volume Dr. von Ihering has been aided by his son Rodolpho von Ihering, who, during his father's temporary absence, is in charge of the Museum.

The work enumerates the titles of all the birds as yet known, on good authority, to have been met with within the confines of Brazil, 1559 in number, to which a certain number of "addenda" are made at the close of the List. After the name under each species is given a reference to the authority for its occurrence in Brazil, a short account of its distribution, and a record of the exact localities from which specimens have been received by the Museu São Paulo. This is, indeed, a very useful piece of work, and will be of great assistance to naturalists who are studying the

large and varied Fauna of Brazil. If we understand the plan correctly, it is hoped to base a larger and more extensive account of each of the different branches of the Brazilian Fauna upon these Catalogues.

In his introduction Dr. von Ihering gives us a sketch of the various authors who have written on the birds of Brazil from the days of Piso and Maregrave (1648) to the present time. It is an illustrious company, full of well-known names, which we need not now repeat, but perhaps Natterer and v. Pelzeln are pre-eminent above all of them. The author also touches upon the difficult question of the natural zoo-geographical divisions of Brazil, and gives us an outline-map to shew them more clearly. He calls the three principal provinces "Amazonica," "Araxana," and "Tupiana," and makes some subprovinces in each of them. No doubt he will hereafter discuss this very interesting problem at greater length.

The following names in the List appear to relate to species or subspecies previously undescribed:—*Dendrocolaptes plagosus turdus*, *Gurucava* (gen. nov. Tyrannidarum) *difficilis*, *Phylloscartes paulista*, *Emberizooides macrourus iturareus*, *E. m. ypirangensis*, and *Monasa nigrifrons itapurana*.

55. Worcester on the Nesting of some Philippine Birds.

[On a Nesting Specimen of *Caprimulgus griseatus*, and on a Nesting-place of *Sula sula* and *Sterna anæsthera*. By Dean C. Worcester. Philipp. Journ. Sci. ii. no. 5 (Oct. 1907).]

Mr. Worcester (in the Philippines) nearly rode over a nesting-place of *Caprimulgus griseatus* on May 29th, 1907, where one of the parent birds was sitting on two eggs. He now figures the nesting-place, and remarks on the difficulty of distinguishing the bird from the surrounding sand, gravel, and stones. On the Dedicas rocks, north of Camiguin in the Philippines, large numbers of Boobies (*Sula fiber*) and Terns (*Sterna anæsthera*) were met with, and it is assumed as probable that both these species were breeding there.